NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1916, - Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association

BRITONS ANGRY OVER POLICIES OF U.S. IN WAR

Complaints Against Censor and Blacklist Cause Bad Feeling.

NECESSITY FORCES SEIZURE OF MAILS

English Banker Denies Theft of Trade Secrets From Letters.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON. Copyright, 1916, by McClure Newspaper

London, Oct. 1 .- Irritation against measures of Great Britain which affect American trade and contravene time honored rights of neutrals is in-creasing in the United States, as well Americans know and as I learned for myself during a recent visit across the Atlantic. Ill feeling toward the United States exists in Great Britain, probably states exists in Great Britain, processing more widespread than at any time since the civil war. An attempt to analyze the relations between the two countries from the British point of view may be therefore not without interest.

Asked since my return by puzzled Eng-

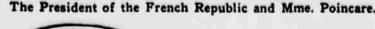
American relations with a noted peer, a great banker, a leading Tory editor not several other representative Britons. Their views substantially agreed.

We are nighting for our existence." the banker said, "and in such a struggle inconvenience to your people consistent with our own and I think the majority the public thinks our Government has already gone too far in its anxiety

effcane can argue with a straight Americans are apt to retort to this c that we have no right in this new that Wilson did succeed, without war, of war to introduce new precedents in making the Germans give up the

invented it in the '60s we should

the changing conditions of warrand the changing conditions of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the contract of the changing conditions of warrand and contract of the changing conditions of warrand and caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of our encoutbreak of under water caused by the methods of under water caused by the





lowed correspondingly great.

Glad of Help From U. S.

It is of course true that the deep de s must expect to suffer pire here to get American help, material We try to minimize the and moral, in beating Germany colors and has colored the British view of Washington diplomacy. But it is said Washington diplomacy. But it is said everywhere that the claim of the United the public thinks our Government a already gone too far in its anxiety has been forfeited, shown to be a bluff meet your wishes.

"I cannot understand how intelligent the "strict accountability" threat.

lind of war to introduce new precedents in making the Germans give up the into international law. In her civil war upon the found necessary is errangic the South, and most of our lickade procedure is carried on under precedents ret up by America in that war.

"The doctrine of continuous voyage under which most of our seizures are made we owe to America, but it would be cant not to admit that if America ington.

By Germans give up the U-boat war against passenger ships. Not for a moment will any Englishman in admit this to be true. Facts I have learned while with the British navy rate the Englishman is right when he says that the British navy and not precident willison is responsible for what seemed the diplomatic triumph of Washington.

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ington. So few German submarines were left So few German submariaes were left in commission, British naval officers of incommission, British naval officers of incommissi

sor the American mails at all. Such sitts as we have taken have been forced to such as the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty to such as the stand to such the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty to such as the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty to such the such the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty as the such the such the such the stand to such the such the such the such that the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty as the such the such the such the such the such that the stand taken by America against Germany was a bluff from start to finish. It is containty as the such that the stand taken by America against Germany was abluff from start to finish. It is containty to be from a bluff from start to finish. It is containty to such the such the such the such that the stand taken by America against to finish. It is containty to be from a bluff from start t

therefore not without interest.

Asked since my return by pussled Englishmen to explain the American grievance against them. I have summarised or comething as follows:

"Our people feel that you have gone beyond all behunds in your treatment of our mails. We grant your right to hold up, censor, destroy, do what you will with letters sent by us into or out of the United Kingdonn, but we feel that to make use of confidential business information contained in our letters for the purpose of penalizing the writers is an innolerable abuse of the spirit of the international postal agreements, whether or not it is illegal.

"Our development has admitted in Parliament that this course is followed. It is then little wonder if thousands of Americans believe the German reports that an American house is sorbit that this course is followed. It is then little wonder if thousands of Americans believe the German reports that the first class post was an ample justing when the rule of elicence began, a great many hips have been straked and unk—and not in the Mediterranean on the Mediterranean on the Mediterranean on the Post dens that the work of whatever in an understanding to America on May 4.

"That is what Mr. Lloyd George man in the Control of the sum and the unit of the war.

"That is what Mr. Lloyd George man in the provided that the correction of the first of the man are of

warries and the second products are now being ships after the second products are now being ships after the second products are now being ships after the second products are now being ships and the products are now being ships and the products are now being ships and the product impediments ships after the present impediments to a free gold at the product ship of the present ships and the product in the Dutch East ships and the product ships are now again.

Japan will perhaps in the anne war, have insisted on relations the specific ships and the product of the present sign and the presen

migration after the war will be one of the Dominion's most important problems. "I venture to think," said the Duke, "that it will be wise for Canada to insig in having immigrants of British stock." in having immigrants of British in having immigrants of British have reason to know now to depend on English stock. They have proved their valor on many a battlefield. At present many in Canada are of alien stock. They had better be from the old country, whence they bring the best traditions and are loyal to sovereign and debate and was surprised to find that the President knew nothing about it.

"How do you expect me to know what "Parliament?" President

469 Vessels in Course of Constration Oct. 1. London, Oct. 14 .-- A substantial in-

crease in merchant shipping under con-struction for the three months ended October 1 is reported by Lloyd's. The censorship to German mails between point of view, concerning which most the categories and America and Pritish writers are silent for diplomatic view versa gives us two chances instead of one of catching communications.

"For reasons I do not pretend to antraphical to Germany, and Mr. Pollen, "It has become the other way vis the United States. The German trick of cending contraphical must be quite well known to the large."

Some of catching communications is given as two chances instead of the previous quarter and \$55,000 tons more than the amount under construction at the suited policy to maintain silence about tons more than that building a year than that building a year which must be quite well known to the large.

ALAN SEEGER'S PAL

FIRST ONE COSTS HIS LIFE

"Life Is Only Beautiful if Di-

Vided Between War and

Love," His Motto.

The following tribute to the young vertice and poet Alan Seeger was written by Rif Bear, a young Egyption, his closest friend was engaged in literary work in Paris when the war began, and enlisted in the Foreign Legion. His story of his friend was not written for publication, but was addressed to Mrs. Caroline L. Weeks, a Boston lady, resident in Paris, who has acted the role of "marraine" (podparent) to many imerican volunteers. The following is a translation from the French, in which it was written, forwarded by the Paris correspondent of The Sun:

It was in the Thiescourt Woods, I re
Seeger in Pirst Line.

About 4 P. M. we left Proyart for Fontaine-les-Capy and in the first line. Alan was beaming with joy and full of impatience for the order to join in the earning driven the enemy back without loss for us. We believed that no further resistance would be met and that our shock attack would finish the Germans. After passing the night at Fontaine-les-Capy we moved in the morning toward what had been the day with Alan. He was perfectly happy.

"My dream is coming true." he said to me, "and perhaps this evening or io-morrow we shall attack. I am more insurance would be met and that our shock attack would finish the Germans. After passing the night at Fontaine-les-Capy we moved that no further resistance would be met and that our shock attack would finish the Germans first lines. I passed almost all the day with Alan. He was perfectly happy.

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It was in the Thiescourt Woods, I remember, that I saw Alan on his return from convalescent leave. My section was in first line trenches and his, in feeding in the member, that I saw Alan on his return from convalescent leave. My section was in first line trenches and his, in feeding the chair four Quarry when I saw him in front of me, walking along alone. Throwing down the marmites (fit receptacles) with which I was loaded, I rushed to thake him by the hand. He had, it seemed to me, grown slightly thinner his pale face seemed slightly paler, and his eyes, his fine eyes with their farway look, ever lost in distant contemplation were still as dreamy as ever. He told me how sorry he was not to be still with me as he had been transferred to the first section and I leologed to the thrid. But we saw each other every day. He would recount the Joys of his two months convalencent leave, and I shall never for get how one phrase was often on his lips, "Life is only beautiful if divided between war and love. They are thony two things truly great, fine and perfect, everything else is but petty and mean. I have known love the last few weeks in all its beauty and now I want to make war. " but the war, a war of basonet charges, the desperate for the attack. None could help surrout of an enemy in flight, the entry.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Arthur Meyer, dean

It was in the Thiescourt Woods, I remember the same profess with their factor. The company was relatively earling on all sides. The Colonials had taken as the last few weeks in all its beauty and now I want to make war, " but the mean is a strict."

Paris, Sept. 28.—Arthur Meyer, dean

Paris, Sept. 28.—Arthur Meyer, dean

It was in the trenches and his, in free the charges, the desperate of the attack. None could help surrout of an enemy in flight, the entry. It was in the Thiescourt Woods, I re-

The converted has adverted has

vestigated the matter and found that the question whether Ministers' wives should accompany their husbands to Bordeaux was discussed at a Cabinet meeting and decided affirmatively. Mine Poincare, though deeply disappointed by this decision, had to how before it. At the time Paris in discussing the matter felt that Mine. Poincare, as head of the French Red Cross, might have insisted on remaining in the capital.

M. Meyer recalls that President Felix Faure realized the loss that a President suffered because his office had no uni-

Bayonviller, almost plants of the flat of the street of th the Chamber just after an interesting debate and was surprised to find that the President knew nothing about it. "How do you expect me to know what is going on in Parliament?" President Poincare asked. "I have no telephone to the Chamber, and I take good care not to have one I have no wish to be suspected of any desire to influence votes. I keep within the role assigned me by the constitution. As for Parliament, that is Briand's affair, that is his role, and you must admit." he added with a smile. "that he fills it marvellously."

Berlin Population Declines.

B

firing line. We went to Proyart as re-At 8 o'clock on the morning of July

TELLS OF LAST HOUR

At 8 o'clock on the morning of July 1 there was roll call for the day's orders and we were told that the general offensive would begin at 9 without us, as we were in reserve, and that we would be notified of the day and hour that we were to go into action.

When this report was finished we were ordered to shell fatigue, unloading 8 inch shells from automobile trucks which brought them up to our position.

All was hustle and bustle. The Colonial regiments had carried the first German lines and thousands and thousands of prisoners kept arriving and sands of prisoners kept arriving and leaving. Ambulances filed along the roads continuously. As news began to arrive we left our work to seek more details, everything we could learn seemed to augur well.

Seeger in Pirst Line.

our July 4 leave. I cannot hope to see Parls again now before the 6th or 7th, but if this leave is not granted me 'Mektoub!' Mektoub'!" he finished with a scalle. a smile.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. PREDERICE LORSER & CO

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The very Laces which are in foremost favor for winter gowns, wraps, blouses, etc., in Edgings, Bands and Flounci gv, from 6 to 36 inches wide, and extraordinary values at 29c. to 32.98 a yard.

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BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS SUITS and other fashionable fabrics in bleck and the desirable shades of color.

Almost all are fur trimmed with Huder coll, nearseal, skunk-possum and other furs. Others are button trimmed or have

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Makers' floor samples, designed to represent their best original ideas and their high-class reproductions of imported models. They are beautiful in design, exceptional in tailoring, fashionable in

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German Silver Purses at 80c. Ribbon Loom Ends, Clearance, 10c. Yard Values to 40c. Women's 1 - Clasp Capeskin Gloves, \$1.10.

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derwear, 12 1/2c. to 39c.
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New Blouses at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95 \$16.50.

and \$3.95
Good Sales of Infants' Wear.
50-inch Erect Pile Dress Velvet
at \$3.50 Yard.
39-inch Black Chiffon Dress
Velvets, \$3.25 Yard.
\$1.98 Wool Plaids at \$1.25 Yd. \$2.69 Wool Velours at \$1.98

Women's \$8 Brenze Butter Boots at \$5.95. Wool Dress Fabrics at 98c. Yd. Women's \$6 Patent Vamp 49c. Half-Silk Creps de Chine Pumps, \$2.98. at 39c. Yard.

S-ecial at \$2.98. Untrimmed Velvet Hats, Spe-:ial at 98c.

Women's 25c. Handkerchiefe at \$1.25 to \$2 Undermuslins at \$1 1214c.
and \$1.29.
Boys' Chinchilla Overcoate at \$4 Untrimmed Volvet Hats, \$6. Boys' Mackinaw Coats at \$6. \$1.89 Irish Table Linen at \$1.25 Yard. None Sent C. O. D.

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Nor have you any assurance of satisfaction beyond that which the dealer selling these Pianos cares to give you.

Second, the Name of the Dealer

Is he known to be responsible in intent as well as fact? Can you depend upon his representations as to the quality of the merchandise he sells? Has he been selling Pianos a long time? And last, but by no means least, has that dealer's guarantee a definite A poor Piano bought accidentally from an houorable house will

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